

Restoration Partnerships





Fish and Wildlife Service Mission:

"Working with others, to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people."



Ecosystems include:

Why work on Ecosystems?

- Comprehensive
- Health of all biota
- Watershed-based

- living organisms
- physical surroundings
- natural cycles





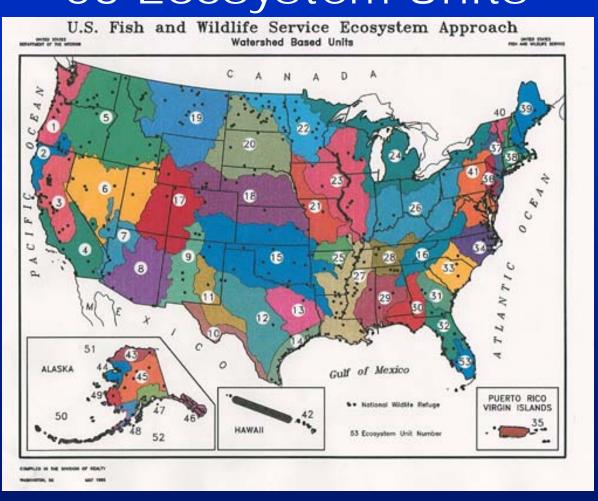
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All Service's field units in a watershed combine forces to tackle projects, improving efficiency and effectiveness



53 Ecosystem Units

- 41 in lower 48 states
- 10 in Alaska
- 2 in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands





A major key to success is

PARTNERSHIPS



Refuges Resources & Hatcheries of State Partners for Fisher and Wildlife Fishes

All Service field units in a watershed are involved in restoration projects of one kind or another.



Restoration Projects

FWS Restoration Projects Include:

- Wetlands Restoration
- Streambank Revegetation/Riparian Restoration
- Aquatic Habitat
- Moist Soil Management
- Forest Restoration and Replanting
- Instream Flow
- Water Temperature and Quality
- Fish Passage



Restoration Projects

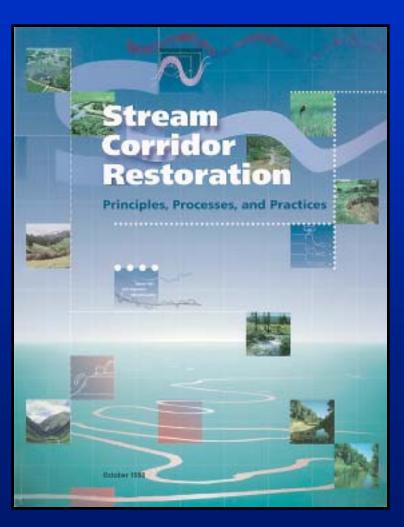
FWS Partners With:

- **✓** Federal agencies
- ✓ State agencies
- ✓ Conservation organizations
- **✓** Industry
- **✓** Local organizations
- **✓** Other stakeholders



Restoration Projects

Other Partnering Efforts



- ✓ Collaborative effort of 15 Federal agencies
- ✓ Provides stream corridor restoration technology
- ✓ Restore functions and values of stream corridors



Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Special Authorities (1135, 204, etc.)

Challenge 21

Increasing Partnership Opportunities



Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

- Equal consideration of fish and wildlife
- Coordination with the FWS
- Service reports & recommendations
- Transfer of funds to FWS for investigations and reports
- Early involvement as a partner



Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

National Transfer Funding Agreement

- Corps goes to FWS first for FWCA information
- Close formal and informal coordination
- Funds for FWS work included in Corps budget
- Detailed Scopes of Work and budget for FWS work
- Corps to keep FWS informed on studies, projects and funding for FWS involvement



Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Issues Affecting Better Partnerships

- 1. FWS should be treated as a full planning team member.
- 2. FWS should be involved early in the planning process.
- 3. Insure that adequate coordination occurs
- 4. Timely provision of project data and notification of project changes



Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Issues Affecting Better Partnerships

- 5. FWS right of first refusal for FWCA work
- 6. Insure adequate funds for FWCA work through budget process



Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Missed Opportunities

Several MR&T Projects are examples of missed wetland restoration opportunities

- Yazoo Backwater Pumps
- Big Sunflower River
- St. Johns/New Madrid Floodway

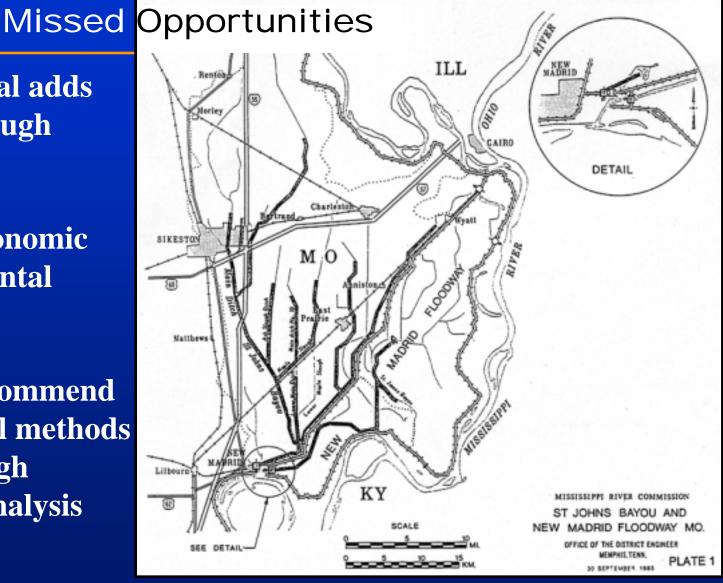
Emphasis on structural to the exclusion of nonstructural solutions



Nonstructural adds benefits through restoration

Produces Economic & environmental gains

FWS will recommend nonstructural methods and a thorough alternative analysis





Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

WRDA Restoration Authorities

Challenge 21

Increasing Partnership opportunities



WRDA Restoration Authorities

Major Restoration Authorities used in partnering with the Fish and Wildlife Service include:

- 204 aquatic/wetlands habitat
- 206 aquatic ecosystem
- 1135 project modifications/retrofit mitigation

Expand the opportunities for partnerships in restoration projects



FWS Coastal Program







North American Waterfowl Management Plan

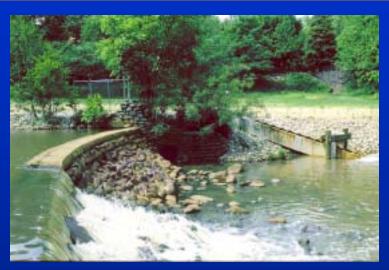
Plan nord-américain de gestion de la sauvagine

Plan de Manejo de Aves Acuáticas de Norteamérica

- North American Waterfowl Management Joint Ventures implemented by North American Wetlands Conservation Act
- Corps is a partner in a number of Joint Venture Projects throughout the country
- Corps involvement under section 1135 and other authorities

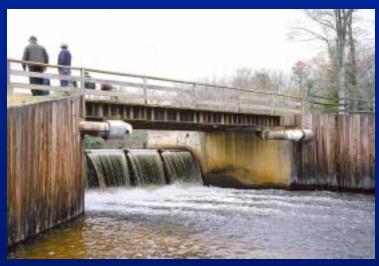


Partners for Fish and Wildlife



Fish passage on New Jersey streams

Corps partners under sections 206 and 1135







National Wildlife Refuge System

Corps restoration projects used in conjunction with National Wildlife Refuges.

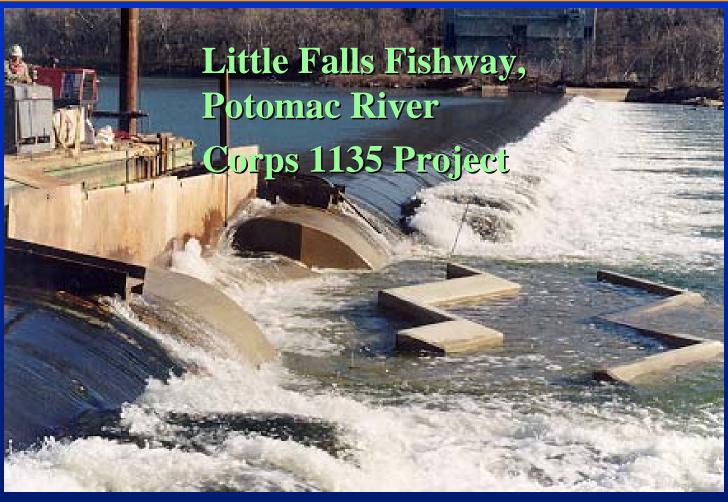
204 project at Sabine NWR, LA; dredged material to restore wetlands

Over 525 ac of marsh restored





FWS Coastal Program





Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

WRDA Restoration Authorities

Challenge 21

Increasing Partnership opportunities



Partnerships with the Corps Challenge 21

Flood Mitigation and Riverine Restoration Section 212, WRDA 1999

Reduce flood hazards and restore natural functions and values of rivers

Emphasis on nonstructural approaches

In consultation with Federal, local & State Agencies, and tribes

Increased partnership opportunity, once funded



Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

WRDA Restoration Authorities

Challenge 21

Increasing Partnership opportunities



Increasing partnerships

- 1. Improve Coordination
- 2. Adhere to the provisions of the National Transfer Funding Agreement
- 3. Consider bundling of transfer funds
- 4. Involve the FWS in development of Operation and Maintenance Plans and Master Plans.
- 5. Evaluate projects for unmet mitigation needs



Increasing partnerships

- 6. Develop joint training on project planning/FWCA
- 7. Use all our respective authorities to develop comprehensive restoration projects
- 8. Work at the gr<mark>ound level with all stakeholders in developing projects</mark>
- 9. Evaluate projects as part of a watershed
- 10. Maximize flexibility in accepting local and State in-kind services toward cost share



Conservation Partnerships

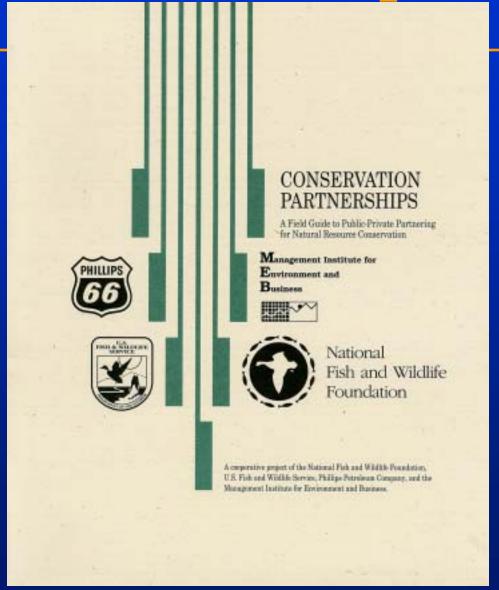
An Introduction to Partnerships:

Basic Concepts

Selecting projects

locating partners

Success/complications





Partnerships Work!



